



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

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National Prevention Information Network (/)BETA

Connecting public health professionals with trusted information and each other.

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[Home \(https://npin.cdc.gov/\)](https://npin.cdc.gov/) » CDC's HIV/AIDs Timeline

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Contact Organizations directly about changes to services or hours

HIV and AIDS Timeline

CDC has played an historic role in addressing the HIV epidemic in the United States and around the world. Since the early days, when its surveillance was critical to laying the foundation for a public health response, CDC has provided surveillance, innovative science, and guidance to partners to understand, prevent, and treat HIV. It is a testament to the work of CDC and its many partners that the annual number of new HIV infections has remained stable over the past decades, at levels much lower than in years past.

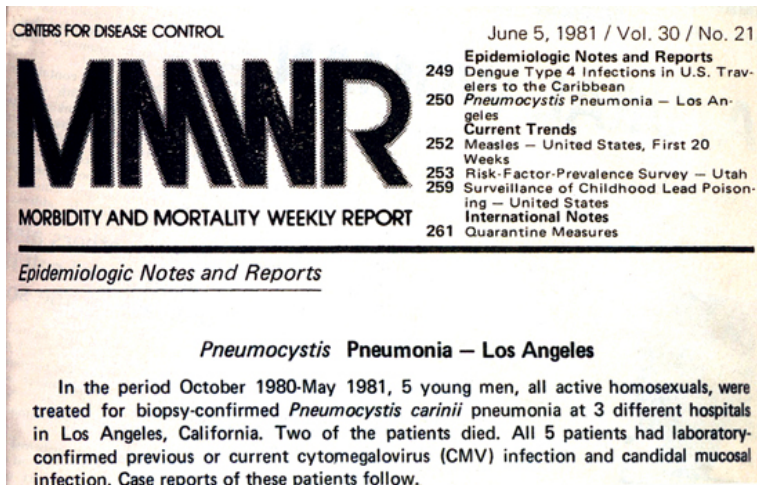
[1980-1984](#) | [1985-1989](#) | [1990-1994](#) | [1995-1999](#) | [2000-2004](#) | [2005-2009](#) | [2010-2014](#) | [2015-2020](#)

Early 1980s

A new disease appears. Research shows it can be transmitted sexually, through donated blood, injection drug use, and from pregnant women to their babies. International effects are recognized.

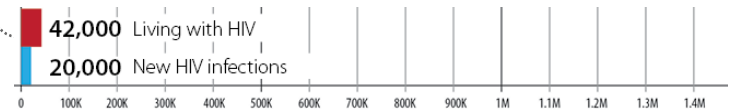
1981

- **June 5: First official reporting of what will be known as AIDS.**
 - » A report described Pneumocystis pneumonia in previously healthy, gay men in LA. This is the first official reporting of what will be known as the AIDS epidemic. **Link to the first official report of what will be known as the AIDS epidemic**
(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/june_5.htm)
- **June: CDC forms Task Force on Kaposi's Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections.**
 - » About 30 Epidemic Intelligence Service officers and staff participate
- **July 3: Report of Kaposi's Sarcoma and Pneumocystis pneumonia**



26 homosexual men in New York and California.

» Link to the report of Kaposi's Sarcoma and Pneumocystis pneumonia in 26 homosexual men in New York and California (<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/1265/>)



Bar Graph Key

Estimated number of persons living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed)*

Estimated number of HIV infections**

Diagnoses of HIV infections***

1982

September 24: CDC uses the term "AIDS" for the first time and releases the first case definition for AIDS.

» Link to first case definition for AIDS and CDC uses the term AIDS for the first time

(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001163.htm>)

December 10: Report of AIDS likely from blood transfusion.

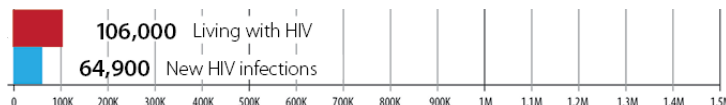
» CDC reports a case of AIDS in an infant who received a blood transfusion. Link to CDC reports a case of AIDS in an infant who received a blood transfusion

(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001203.htm>)

December 17: Reports of AIDS hinting of perinatal transmission.

» MMWR reports 22 cases of unexplained immunodeficiency and opportunistic infections in infants. Link to Reports of AIDS hinting of perinatal transmission

(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001208.htm>)



1983

○ CDC establishes the National AIDS Hotline to respond to public inquiries about the disease.

○ January 7: Report of AIDS in female sexual partners of males with

National AIDS Hotline: HIV and AIDS Information Service Through a Toll-Free Telephone System

ROBERT R. WALLER, DDS, MPH
LYNN W. LISELLA, MS

The authors are with the National AIDS Information and Education Program (NAIEP), Office of the Deputy Director (HIV), Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Dr. Waller is the Project Officer for the National AIDS Hotline. Ms. Lisella is the Chief of Communications Services and Assistance.

Teleshare requests to Dr. Waller, Centers for Disease Control, NAIEP, Mailstop E-25, 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30333.

Synopsis

The National AIDS Hotline (NAH), a service of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), is an information resource for the population of the United States, its Territories, and Puerto Rico concerning the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Since its inception in 1983, NAH has grown to be the world's largest health-related

hotline service. NAH has received an average of more than 1.4 million calls per year since October 1987. Services of NAH include responding to the public's questions about HIV and AIDS and providing referrals to State and local resources. All services, including HIV and AIDS publications, are provided free of charge.

The public contacts NAH 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, through a toll-free telephone system. Services are available to English-speaking, Spanish-speaking, and deaf populations. Each service has its own telephone number—English-speaking, 1-800-342-2437; Spanish-speaking, 1-800-344-7432; TTY service for the deaf, 1-800-243-7889.

NAH employs approximately 170 information specialists to answer calls. The facility uses modern telecommunications technology to effectively manage and direct calls to 43 work stations. Each work station is supported by a personal computer that allows access to CDC's National AIDS Clearinghouse data bases for referrals and publication ordering. NAH ensures that information provided to the public is current, accurate, and consistent with approved government policy. Quality assurance reviews address call management, delivery of information, and content of calls.

AIDS.

» Link to report of AIDS in female sexual partners of males with AIDS (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001221.htm>)

③ March 4: CDC announces most cases of AIDS have been among homosexual men, injection drug users, Haitians, and people with hemophilia.

» MMWR suggests that AIDS may be caused by an infectious agent that is transmitted sexually or through exposure to blood or blood products and issues recommendations for preventing transmission. Link to report of most cases of AIDS have been among homosexual men, injection drug users, Haitians, and people with hemophilia (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001257.htm>)

③ September 2: CDC publishes first recommendations to prevent occupational exposure for healthcare workers.

» Link to report of CDC first recommendations to prevent occupational exposure for healthcare workers (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00000133.htm>)

③ September 9: CDC identifies all major routes of transmission; says HIV not transmitted through casual contact, food, water, air, or environmental surfaces.

» Link to report of CDC identification of all major routes of transmission (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00000137.htm>)



1984

July 13: Needle-sharing identified as transmission method.

» CDC states that avoiding injection drug use and reducing needle-sharing "should also be effective in preventing transmissions of the virus." Link to report from CDC to avoid injection drug use and reduce needle sharing should also be effective in preventing transmission of the virus (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00000368.htm>)

Project SIDA begins in Africa.

» CDC, along with colleagues from Zaire and Belgium, establishes Project SIDA, which would become the largest HIV/AIDS research project in Africa in the 1980s.

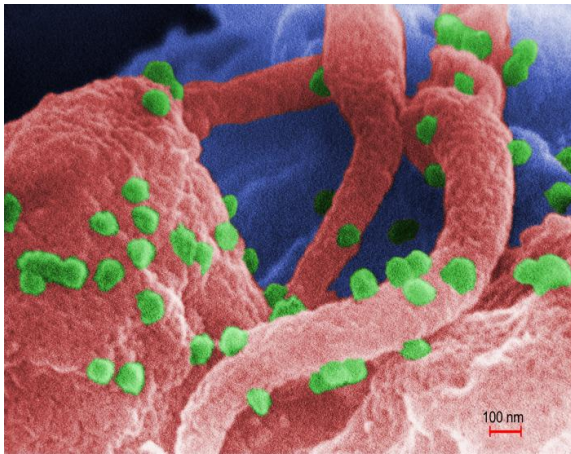


1985-1989

CDC issues safeguards for the nation's blood supply. National and international response grows. US government orchestrates

massive public outreach.

1985



- January 11: Revised AIDS case definition notes AIDS is caused by HIV. Blood screening guidelines issued.
 - » Link to report of CDC revised AIDS case definition notes cause by HIV Blood screening guidelines (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00033029.htm>)
- First presentation about AIDS in Africa at CDC-hosted first International Conference on AIDS in Atlanta, GA.



1986

STATEMENT
BY
C. EVERETT KOOP, M.D.,
SURGEON GENERAL
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.

- October 22: Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop, issues the Surgeon General's Report on AIDS. The report makes it clear that HIV can be spread casually and calls for a nationwide education campaign (including early sex education in schools), increased use of condoms, and voluntary HIV testing.
 - » Link to report of Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop on AIDS/ (<https://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/NN/B/B/V/N/>)



1987

August: CDC holds the first national conference on HIV and Communities of Color in New York.

August 14: CDC issues Perspectives in Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: Public Health Service Guidelines for Counseling and Antibody Testing to Prevent HIV Infections and AIDS.

- » Link to report from CDC perspectives in diseases prevention and health promotion: Public health service guidelines for counseling and antibody testing to prevent HIV infections and AIDS (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00015088.htm>)

CDC launches first AIDS-related public service announcement, "America Responds to AIDS."

- » **Link to CDC's first public announcement on America Responds to AIDS- Surviving and Thriving: AIDS, Politics, and Culture** (<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/survivingandthriving/digitalgallery/a-responds-to-AIDS.html>)

CDC expands work in Africa.

- » CDC begins working in Côte d'Ivoire, establishing a field station in Abidjan and launching the Retrovirus Côte d'Ivoire (CDC Retro-CI).



"One sexual encounter can be all it takes to spread the AIDS virus from one person to another. We must know how to protect ourselves and our families."

— Jolene Connor
Nurse Counselor
Harlem, NY

**AMERICA
RESPONDS
TO AIDS**

Call the AIDS Information line, 1-800-342-AIDS.
An Important Message from the U.S. Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control

1988

Understanding AIDS

A Message From The Surgeon General

This brochure has been sent to you by the Government of the United States. In preparing it, we have consulted with the top health experts in the country. I hope it is important that you have the best information now available for fighting the AIDS virus, a health problem that the President has called "Public Enemy Number One." Stopping AIDS is up to you, your family and your loved ones. Some of the issues involved in this brochure may not be things you are used to discussing openly. I can only understand that. But now you must discuss them. We all must know about AIDS. Read this brochure and talk about it with those you love. Get involved. Along schools, churches, synagogues, and community groups offer AIDS education activities. I encourage you to practice responsible behavior based on understanding and strong personal values. This is what you can do to stop AIDS.

C. Everett Koop, M.D., A.D.
Surgeon General

Este folleto sobre el SIDA se publica en Español.
Para solicitar una copia, llame al 1-800-244-SIDA.

U.S. Department of Health
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
1600 Clifton Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

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POSTAL CUSTOMER

YOU ASKED FOR ANSWERS ABOUT AIDS.

THEY'RE IN THE MAIL.

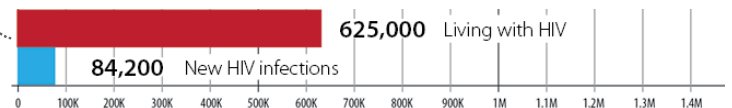
Between May 26 and June 30, you will be receiving a brochure in the mail from the U.S. Government. It's called "Understanding AIDS." And it addresses the questions and concerns that the AIDS virus has raised throughout America. It was created in the hope that once you understand AIDS, you can prevent it.

AMERICA
RESPONDS
TO AIDS

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Surgeon General

- » The brochure "Understanding AIDS" is sent to every household in the US—107 million copies in all.

- » News article: **Link to the news article of mailing to every household in US about Understanding AIDS** (<http://www.nytimes.com/1988/05/05/us/us-will-mail-aids-advisory-to-all-households.html>)
- » Brochure: **Link to brochure called Understanding AIDS** (<https://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/access/QQBDR.L.pdf>)



1989

June 16: CDC issues first guidelines for preventing *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP).

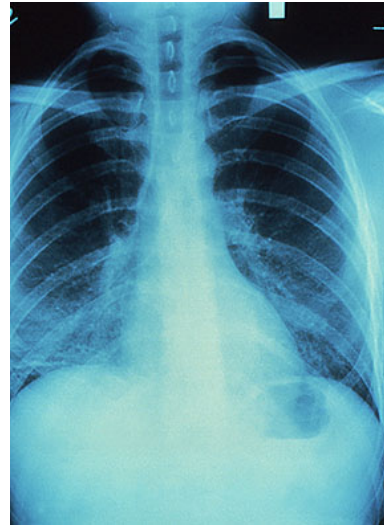
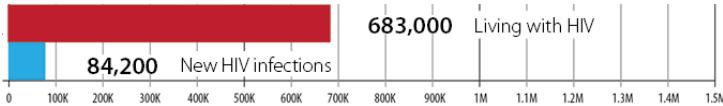
- » **Link to CDC report on preventing Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)**

(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001409.htm>)

June 23: CDC releases Guidelines for Prevention and Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus to Health-Care and Public-Safety workers.

» **Link to CDC report on guidelines for prevention and transmission of human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B virus to health-care and public-safety workers**

(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001450.htm>)



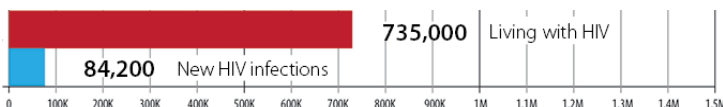
1990-1994

HIV transmission from healthcare worker reported. CDC issues recommendations for healthcare workers with HIV and for organ transplantation. AIDS deaths increase. CDC expands prevention efforts into businesses, labor, and community organizations.

1990

July 27: CDC reports possible transmission of HIV to a patient through a dental procedure performed by a dentist living with HIV.

» **Link to CDC report of possible transmission of HIV to a patient through a dental procedure performed by a dentist living with HIV** (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001679.htm>)

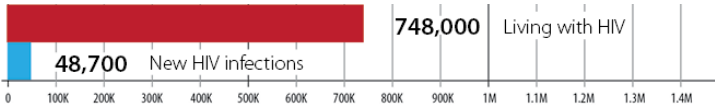


1991

July 12: CDC issues recommendations for healthcare workers with HIV.

» **Link to CDC report on recommendations for healthcare workers with HIV** (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00014845.htm>)

» Congress enacts a law requiring states to adopt the CDC restriction or to develop and adopt their own.



1992

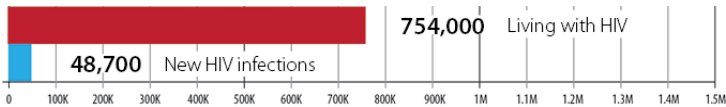
AIDS becomes the number one cause of death for US men aged 25-44.
» **Link to CDC report on AIDS becomes the number one cause of death for US men aged 25-44**
(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00022174.htm>)

December 1: CDC launches Business Responds to AIDS to help large and small businesses meet the challenges of HIV and AIDS in the workplace and community.
» Labor Responds to AIDS begins in 1995.

December 18: CDC says CD4 count below 200 is AIDS.
» CDC expands case definition for AIDS, declaring those with CD4 count below 200 to have AIDS. **Link to CDC report on expanding case definition for AIDS, declaring those with CD4 count below 200 to have AIDS**
(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00018871.htm>)

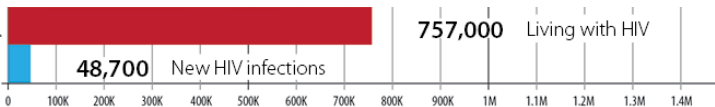
BUSINESS
RESPONDS
TO AIDS

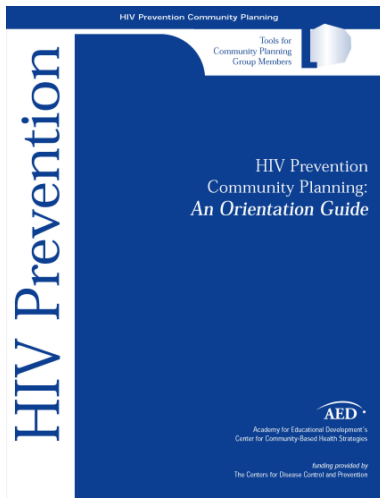
LABOR
RESPOND
TO AIDS



1993

Community-planning process launched.
» CDC institutes the community-planning process to better target local prevention efforts.

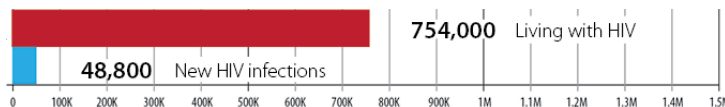




1994

May 20: CDC publishes guidelines for preventing HIV transmission through tissue and organ transplants.

» **Link to CDC report on guidelines for prevention of HIV transmission through tissue and organ transplants**
(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00031670.htm>)



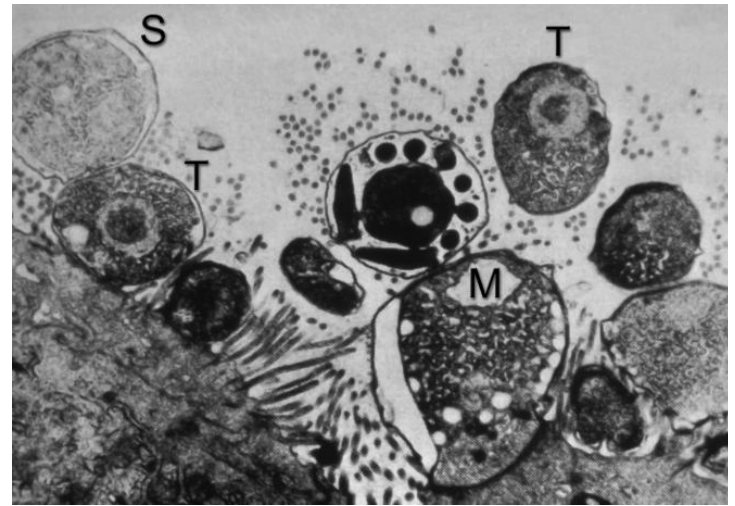
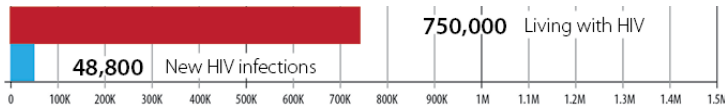
1995-1999

Guidelines issued to prevent opportunistic infections (OIs) and for the use of antiretroviral therapy. Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) introduced; AIDS deaths decline. US racial/ethnic disparities are notable. Africa efforts expand.

1995

July 14: CDC issues first guidelines to help healthcare providers prevent OIs in people living with HIV.

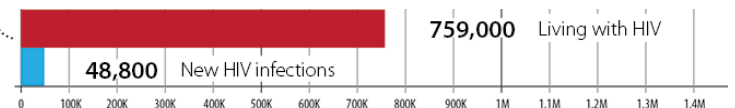
» **Link to CDC report on first guidelines to help healthcare providers prevent OIs in people living with HIV**
(https://clinicalinfo.hiv.gov/sites/default/files/guidelines/documents/Adult_OI.pdf)



1996



UNAIDS established.



1997

CDC reports the first substantial decline in AIDS deaths in the US.

» AIDS-related deaths in the US decline by 47% from the previous year, due largely to the use of HAART. [Link to CDC report on first substantial decline in AIDS deaths in the US](http://www.cdc.gov/media/pressrel/r981007.htm)
(<http://www.cdc.gov/media/pressrel/r981007.htm>)

**Press Release**

For Immediate Release: October 7, 1998
Contact: CDC Media Relations (404) 639-3286

AIDS FALLS FROM TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH; TEEN BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY, HOMICIDE ALL DECLINE

Reporting an unprecedented decline in AIDS deaths, as well as a new low for infant mortality and continued declines in teen births and the homicide rate, HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala today released preliminary vital statistics for the nation in 1997.

Age-adjusted death rates from HIV infection in the U.S. declined an unprecedented 47 percent from 1996 to 1997, and HIV infection fell from 8th to 14th among leading causes of death in the U.S. over the same time. For those aged 25-44, HIV dropped from the leading cause of death in 1996 to third-leading in 1997 and now fifth-leading in 1997. The age-adjusted HIV death rate of 5.9 deaths per 100,000 is the lowest rate since 1987, the first year mortality data were available for the disease. The 1997 rate is less than half the 1992 rate (12.6) and almost one-third the rate in 1987, the peak year (15.6).

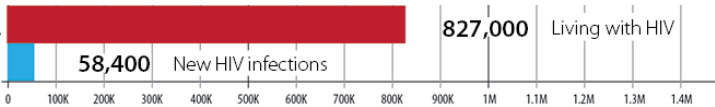
The overall infant mortality rate reached a new low of 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. The teen birth rate also fell an estimated 3 percent in 1997, continuing a six-year trend. And the preliminary age-adjusted homicide rate fell 12 percent in 1997.

In addition, life expectancy reached a record high of 76.5 years for those born in 1997.

The data come from a new report, *ABirths and Deaths: United States, 1997*, prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics, a part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The report features preliminary data collected through the National Vital Statistics System from over 90 percent of all birth and death records. The information on causes of death is recorded on death certificates by physicians, medical examiners, and coroners, and reported to the state.

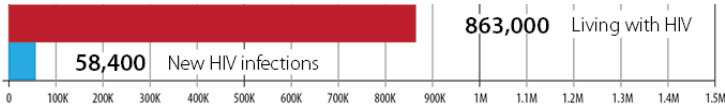
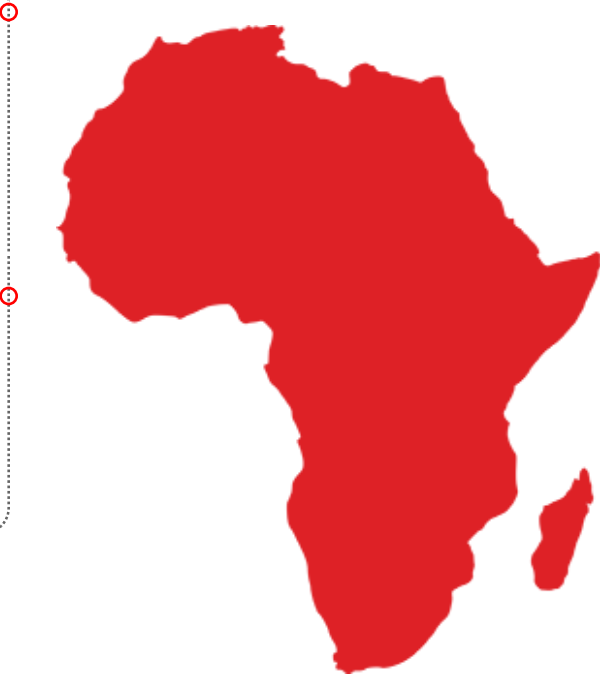
1998

- ③ CDC reports that African Americans account for 49% of US AIDS-related deaths.
 - » The AIDS-related mortality for African Americans is almost 10 times that of whites. **Link to CDC report on African Americans account for 49% of US AIDS-related deaths** (<http://www.cdc.gov/media/pressrel/r990831.htm>)
- ③ April 24: CDC issues the first national treatment guidelines for the use of antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents with HIV.
 - » **Link to CDC report on the first national treatment guidelines for the use of antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents with HIV** (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr4705.pdf>)



1999

- July: Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) launched to combat AIDS in Africa.**
- » President Bill Clinton launches the LIFE Initiative to expand efforts to combat AIDS in Africa, and CDC provides critical technical support. **Link to President Bill Clinton launch of the LIFE Initiative to expand efforts to combat AIDS in Africa** (<https://www.clintonfoundation.org/main/news-and-media/press-releases-and-statements/press-release-president-clinton-announces-hiv-aids-initiative-to-provide-treatme.html>)
- December 10: CDC releases a new HIV case definition to help state health departments expand their HIV surveillance efforts and more accurately track the changing course of the epidemic.**
- » **Link to CDC report on new HIV case definition to help state health departments expand their HIV surveillance efforts** (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr4813a1.htm>)



2000-2004

Global AIDS programs and funding increase as economic concerns over pandemic increase; US emphasizes HIV prevention with people living with HIV.

2000

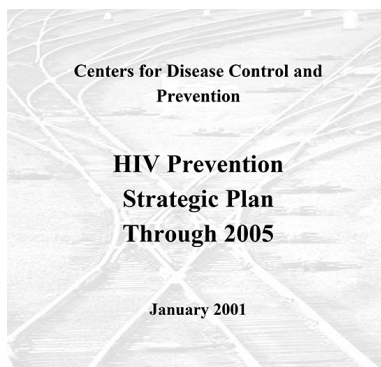
July: Congress enacts Global AIDS and TB Relief Act; authorizes \$600 million in funding.

» http://lobby.la.psu.edu/020_Compulsory_Licensing/Congressional_Statements/Senate/S_Kerry_072700.htm
(http://lobby.la.psu.edu/020_Compulsory_Licensing/Congressional_Statements/Senate/S)

CDC's Global AIDS Program launched under the LIFE Initiative.

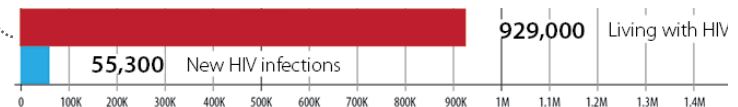


2001



CDC announces a new HIV Prevention Strategic Plan to cut annual HIV infections in the US by half within the five years.

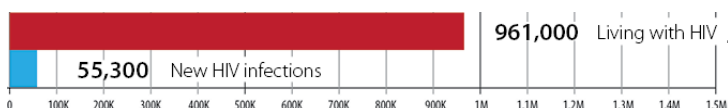
» **Link to CDC announcement on a new HIV Prevention Strategic Plan to cut annual HIV infections in the US by half within the five years** (<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/6442/>)



2002

\$500 million mother-to-child HIV prevention initiative in Africa and Caribbean.

» President George W. Bush announces a \$500 million initiative to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and improve health care delivery in 14 African and Caribbean countries. **Link to President George W. Bush announcement on \$500 million initiative to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV** (<http://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/infocus/motherchild/index.html>)



Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative

Today's Presidential Action

President Bush announced a new \$500 million International Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative that seeks to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS from mothers to infants and to improve health care delivery in Africa and the Caribbean.

Through a combination of improving care and drug treatment and building the healthcare delivery capacity, this new effort is expected to reach up to one million women annually and reduce mother to child transmission by forty percent within five years or less in twelve African countries and the Caribbean.



White House photo by Tina F. President George W. Bush announces a new Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative in the Rose Garden. Standing by the President from left to right are Secretary of Treasury Paul O'Neill, Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

2003

- Over two-thirds of new HIV infections in US are from those who do not know they are infected.

» CDC estimates that 27,000 of the estimated 40,000 new infections that occur each year in the US result from transmission by individuals who do not know they are infected. **Link to CDC report that estimates 27,000 of the 40,000 new infections that occur each year in US result from transmission by individuals who do not know they are infected**

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20040214222434/http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/partners/>)

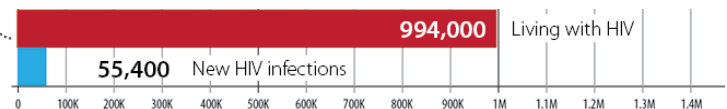
- April 18: CDC announces new initiatives to get people living with HIV diagnosed and into care and treatment.

» **Link to CDC announcement on Advancing HIV Prevention: New Strategies for a Changing Epidemic**

(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5215a1.htm>) aims to reduce barriers to early diagnosis and increase access to, and utilization of quality medical care, treatment, and ongoing prevention services for those living with HIV.

- \$18 billion allocated to PEPFAR.

» Congress authorizes PEPFAR (the "US Leadership Against HIV/ AIDS Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003" or Global AIDS Act), a 5-year \$18 billion approach to fighting HIV/AIDS, making it the largest commitment by any nation for an international health initiative dedicated to a single disease.



2004

January 30: CDC releases guidance for HIV testing during labor and delivery for women of unknown HIV status.

» **Link to CDC report on guidance for HIV testing during labor and delivery for women of unknown HIV status**



(<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/13256/>)

PEPFAR ART program launched in 13 countries.

» PEPFAR's Track 1.0 Antiretroviral Therapy Program is launched in partnership with Ministries of Health in 13 countries, and CDC, along with HHS sister-agency HRSA, plays a leading role.



2005-2009

CDC issues recommendations on HIV prevention and testing, releases new incidence estimates, launches new HIV prevention campaigns for general public and healthcare providers. Global programs grow.

2005

Office of Enterprise Communication
Phone (404)639-3286

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Press Release

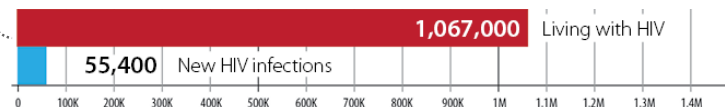
For Immediate
Release
January 20, 2005

Contact: CDC's National Center for
HIV, STD, and TB Prevention:
404-639-8895

CDC Issues Updated Guidelines on Use of Antiretroviral Drugs to Prevent HIV Infection After Sexual, Drug Use, and Accidental Exposure

January 21: CDC releases recommendations to prevent HIV after non-occupational exposure to the virus.

» These recommendations, called non-occupational post-exposure prophylaxis or nPEP, noted that antiretroviral drugs might be beneficial in preventing HIV infection after exposure through sex or injection drug use begun within 72 hours after exposure. **Link to CDC report on recommendation to prevent HIV after non-occupational exposure to the virus**
(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5402a1.htm>)



2006

September 22: CDC releases new HIV testing recommendations.

» CDC releases revised HIV testing recommendations: All adults and adolescents aged 13-64 should be screened at least once, with annual screening for those at high risk. **Link to CDC report releases revised HIV testing recommendations for All adults and**

adolescents aged 13-64

(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5514a1.htm>)

**CDC HIV/AIDS Science Facts:**

CDC Releases Revised HIV Testing Recommendations in Healthcare Setting

September 2

Effective September 2006, CDC has revised its recommendations for HIV testing in healthcare settings. The *Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women in Healthcare Settings* aim to make HIV testing a routine part of medical care in addition to expanding the gains made in diagnosing HIV infection among pregnant women.

- Prevention counseling should not be required with HIV diagnostic testing or as part of HIV screening programs in healthcare settings.

Additional key differences in the *Recommendations* for pregnant women in healthcare settings are:

2007



- October: CDC launches Prevention IS Care campaign for healthcare providers who deliver care to people living with HIV.

» The campaign emphasizes the importance of helping patients stay on HIV treatment.

- CDC reports over 562,000 people have died of AIDS in the US since 1981.

» Link to CDC report over 562,000 people have died of AIDS in the US since 1981 (<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2007-vol-19.pdf>)

- PEPFAR and Becton Dickinson strengthen lab capacity in Africa.

» PEPFAR, with CDC support, announces a public-private partnership with Becton Dickinson to strengthen laboratory capacity in four African countries; the partnership was renewed for an additional five years in 2013.



2008

August 6: CDC estimates there are 56,300 new HIV cases each year in the United States.

- » CDC releases new domestic incidence estimates that are higher than previous estimates (56,300 new infections per year vs 40,000). The new estimates do not represent an actual increase in the numbers of HIV infections, but reflect a more accurate way of measuring new infections. Link to CDC report on new domestic incidence estimates of HIV infections (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18677024>)

Congress reauthorizes and expands PEPFAR funding to \$48 billion.

- » Congress reauthorizes PEPFAR (the "Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008") and expands the initiative by more than tripling its funding to \$48 billion. The global response

JAMA The Journal of the American Medical Association

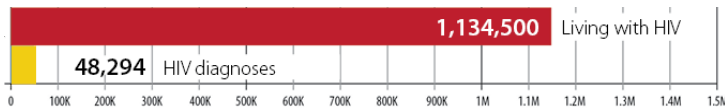
August 6, 2008, Vol 300, No. 5 >

< Previous Article Next Article >

Original Contribution | August 6, 2008

Estimation of HIV Incidence in the United States |

emphasizes a shift to building sustainable, country-owned programs that integrate HIV/AIDS services into broader health systems.



2009

ACT against AIDS

Global Health Initiative announced.

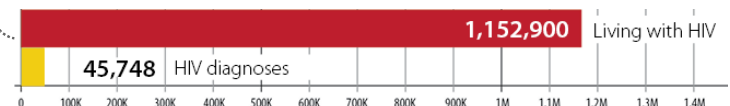
» President Barack Obama announces the **Global Health Initiative** (<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/statement-president-global-health-initiative>), a 6-year initiative to develop a comprehensive approach to global health with PEPFAR at its core.

The Shuga Initiative established.

» PEPFAR and CDC establish The Shuga Initiative in partnership with the MTV Networks Africa, MTV Staying Alive Foundation, Gates Foundation, and UNICEF to increase HIV-risk perception, increase uptake of HIV-testing and counseling services, and increase knowledge of HIV-prevention strategies among youth in Kenya, Nigeria, and Botswana.

April 7: Act Against AIDS launched.

» CDC and the White House launch **Act Against AIDS** (<http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/index.html>), a multiyear, multifaceted communication campaign designed to reduce HIV incidence in the United States.



2010-2014

Non-US citizens living with HIV can enter US, CDC announced High Impact Prevention and focuses funding where the US HIV burden is greatest. Preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) shown to prevent HIV transmission, as does reducing viral load through treatment. Racial/ethnic disparities persist.

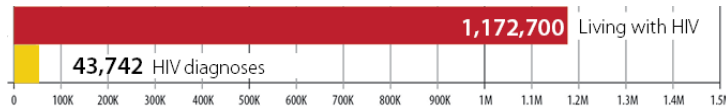
2010

HIV infection removed from disease list that prevents non-US citizens from entering country.

» Department of Health & Human Services and CDC remove HIV infection from the list of diseases that prevent non-US citizens from entering the country.

September: Enhanced Comprehensive HIV Prevention Planning (ECHHP) project launched in 12 cities with high AIDS burden.

- » CDC launched the project to shift HIV-related activities to meet goals of the 2010 National HIV/AIDS Strategy. Twelve health departments in cities with high AIDS burdens participated.



U.S. lifts restriction on visas to HIV-positive foreigners

January 5, 2010 9:01 a.m. EST

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Travel and immigration ban on HIV-positive travelers lifted
- Advocates for HIV-positive people say the new policy was long overdue
- HIV-infected visitors previously had to get a special waiver to obtain a visa

Washington (CNN) -- Foreign nationals who are HIV-positive will find it easier starting Monday to visit the United States.

The Department of Health and Human Services and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention removed HIV infection from the list of diseases that prevent non-U.S. citizens from entering the country.

HIV is the human immunodeficiency virus -- the virus that causes AIDS.

RELATED TOPICS

[HIV and AIDS](#)

Advocates for HIV-positive people said the new policy was long overdue, calling it "a significant step forward for the United States."

2011



- **CDC launches the Link to High Impact HIV Prevention (HIP) framework to reduce new HIV infections in the United States.** (<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/policies/hip/hip.html>)

- » HIP focuses on using combinations of scientifically proven, cost-effective, and scalable interventions targeted to the right population in the right geographic areas in order to increase the impact of HIV prevention efforts.

- **January 28: CDC issues interim guidance to health care providers on the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) as an HIV prevention strategy among men who have sex with men.**

- » **Link to CDC report on interim guidance to health care providers on the use of PrEP as an HIV prevention strategy among men who have sex with men**

(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6003a1.htm?s_cid=mm6003a1_w)

- **July 13: CDC reports that drugs to treat HIV can also reduce HIV acquisition.**

- » CDC studies TDF2s and Partner PrEP provide the first evidence that a daily oral dose of antiretroviral drugs used to treat HIV infection can also reduce HIV acquisition among uninfected individuals exposed to the virus through heterosexual sex.

- **August: CDC releases new HIV incidence estimates.**

- » The annual number of new HIV infections in the United States was relatively stable at approximately 50,000 new infections each year between 2006 and 2009. However, HIV infections increased among young gay and bisexual men, driven by increases among young, black gay and bisexual men – the only subpopulation to experience a sustained increase during the time period. **Link to CDC report on new HIV incidence estimates** (<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0017502>)

- **September: In conjunction with the fourth National Gay Men's HIV/AIDS Awareness Day, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention awards \$55 million to 34 community-based organizations (CBOs) to expand HIV prevention for young gay and bisexual men of color and transgender youth of color.**

- » **Link to CDC press release on fourth National Gay Men's HIV/AIDS Awareness Day, CDC awards \$55 million to 34**



community-based organizations to expand HIV prevention for young gay and bisexual men of color and transgender youth of color

(<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2011/ngmhaad2011pressrelease.html>)

- November: CDC's Vital Signs shows that of the 1.2 million people living with HIV, 1 in 5 do not know they are infected and 1 in 4 are taking HIV medicines regularly and have their virus under control.

» Link to CDC vital signs report of people living with HIV

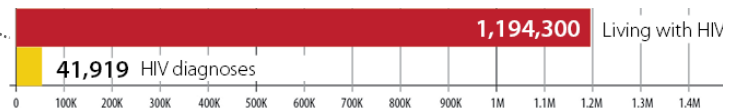
(http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/HIVtesting/index.html?s_cid=bb-vitalsigns-101)

- November: CDC launches Testing Makes Us Stronger, a national HIV testing campaign for young African American gay and bisexual men who have sex with men.

» Link to CDC launching Testing Makes Us Stronger, national HIV testing campaign for young African American gay and bisexual men (<http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/tmus/index.html>)

- Treatment of HIV shown to reduce transmission nearly 96%.

» NIH's HPTN 052 study results are released demonstrating that treatment reduces transmission of HIV by nearly 96% and ushers in the concept of "treatment as prevention."



2012

CDC transitions PEPFAR programs to Ministries of Health and indigenous organizations in 13 countries.

» CDC transitions its Track 1.0 Antiretroviral Therapy programs in 13 countries from US-based organizations and grantees to Ministries of Health and indigenous organizations.

March: CDC launches Take Charge. Take the Test. an HIV testing and awareness campaign for African American women.

» Link to CDC campaign on Take Charge. Take the Test. for HIV testing and awareness among African American women (<https://www.cdc.gov/std/sam/talktesttreat/default.htm>)

CDC examines role of faith-based organizations in East Africa.

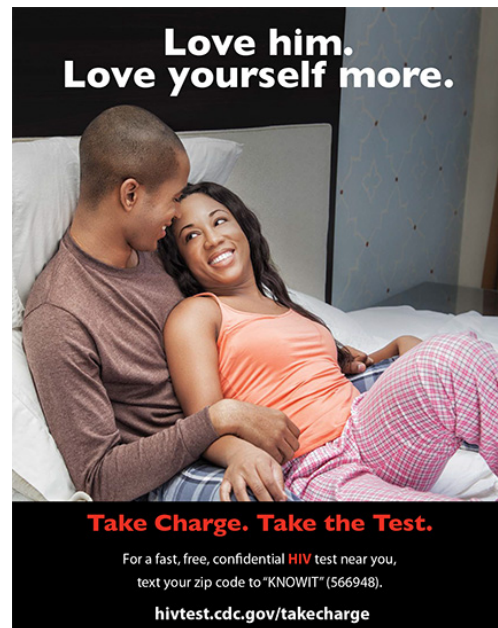
» CDC convenes East African faith leaders for a meeting in Kenya to examine the role of faith-based organizations in the response to HIV/AIDS.

June: CDC initiates a pilot project to train pharmacists and retail store clinic staff at 24 rural and urban sites to deliver confidential rapid HIV testing.

» Link to CDC report on pilot project to train pharmacists and retail store clinic staff to deliver confidential rapid HIV testing (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2012/nhtdpressrelease2012.html>)

July: CDC launches Let's Stop HIV Together, a national campaign to combat stigma and complacency about the epidemic.

» Link to CDC launch of Let's Stop HIV together campaign



(<http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/lsht/>)

July: At the first International AIDS Conference to be held in the United States in more than 20 years, CDC releases data showing only a quarter of all Americans with HIV have their virus under control, and African-Americans and younger people are least likely to receive ongoing care and effective treatment.

» Link to CDC report showing only a quarter of Americans with HIV their virus under control

(<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2012/continuum-of-care-pressrelease.html>)

August 10: CDC Issues Interim Guidance on use of medication to prevent HIV Infection among heterosexually active adults.

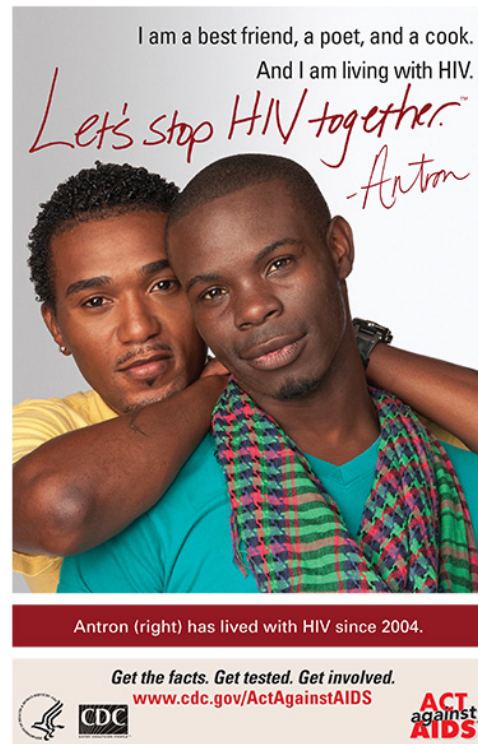
» Link to CDC interim guidance on use of medication to prevent HIV infection among heterosexually active adults

(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6131a2.htm?s_cid=mm6131a2_w)

November: CDC's Vital Signs notes that young people between the ages of 13 and 24 represent 26% of new HIV infections each year and 60% of these youth living with HIV are unaware they are infected.

» Link to CDC vital sign report that young people between ages 13 and 24 represent 26% of new HIV infection each year

(http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/HIVamongYouth/index.html?s_cid=bb-vitalsigns-167&utm_source=internal&utm_medium=banner&utm_content=bb-hivamongyouth-167&utm_campaign=vitalsigns)



2013

⊕ **June:** CDC launches Reasons/Razones, a national, bilingual campaign that asks Latino gay and bisexual men to consider their reasons for getting tested for HIV.

» Link to CDC new campaign called Reasons/Razones for getting tested for HIV

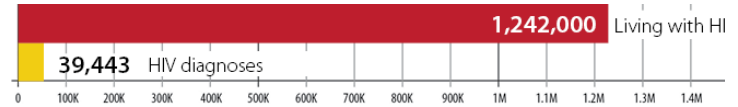
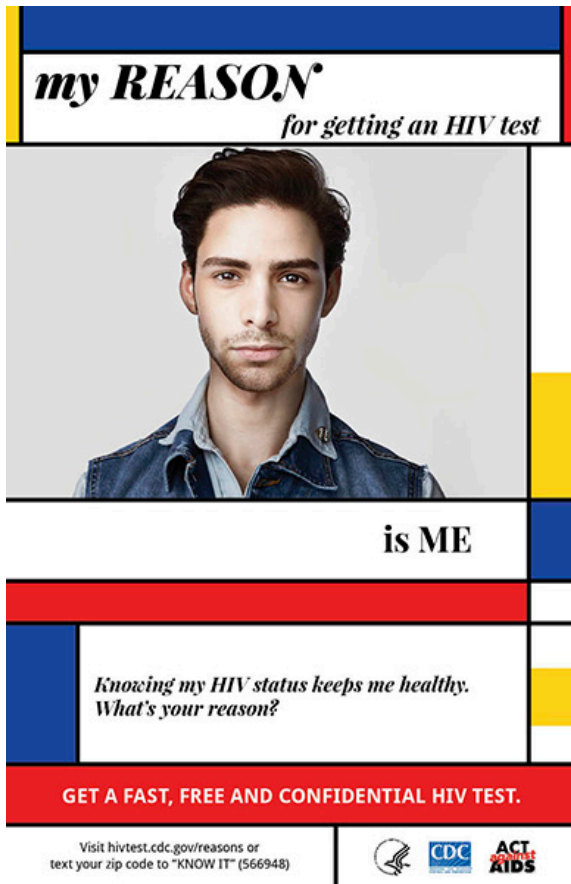
(<https://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/reasons/index.f>)

⊕ **June 14:** CDC publishes interim guidance on PrEP for people who inject drugs; notes that PrEP can reduce the risk of HIV among people who inject drugs by 49% in people who adhered to the regimen.

» Link to CDC interim guidance on PrEP for people who inject drugs (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6223a2.htm?s_cid=mm6223a2_w)

⊕ **PEPFAR reauthorized.**

» The "PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013" reauthorizes PEPFAR, extends a number of existing authorities, and strengthens the oversight of the program through updated reporting requirements



2014

February: CDC releases report showing about one-third of blacks living with HIV have their virus under control.

- » Among blacks who have been diagnosed with HIV, 75 percent were linked to care, 48 percent stayed in care, 46 percent were prescribed antiretroviral therapy, and 35 percent achieved viral suppression. **Link to CDC report showing about one-third of blacks living with HIV have their virus under control** (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6305a2.htm>)

May 14: CDC releases new clinical guidelines recommending that health care providers consider pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for patients at substantial risk for HIV.

- » **Link to CDC report for new clinical guidelines on health care providers considering PrEP for patients with substantial risk for HIV** (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/clinicians/prevention/prep.html>)

Summer: CDC releases three national communication campaigns.

- » Start Talking. Stop HIV. encouraging gay and bisexual men to talk openly with their sexual partners about HIV risk and prevention strategies. **Link to Start Talking Campaign** (<http://www.cdc.gov/actagainststids/campaigns/starttalking>)
- » We Can Stop HIV One Conversation at a Time, a bilingual communication campaign encouraging Latinos to talk openly about HIV with their families and friends. **Link to We Can Stop HIV campaign** (<http://www.cdc.gov/actagainststids/campaigns/oneconversation>)

- » HIV Treatment Works, encouraging treatment and care for people living with HIV. **Link to HIV Treatment works campaign** (<http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/hivtreatmentworks/>)

July: CDC announced the annual HIV diagnosis rate declined by 30% from 2002-2011.

- » Declines were observed in several key populations, but increases were found among certain age groups of gay and bisexual men, especially young men. **Link to CDC report on annual HIV diagnosis rate declined by 30% from 2002-2011** (<http://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/1889120>)

September 26: CDC releases a new report that finds gaps in care and treatment among gay men diagnosed with HIV.

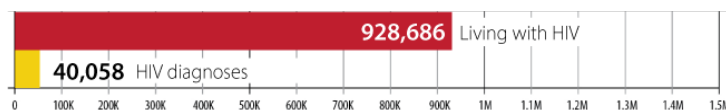
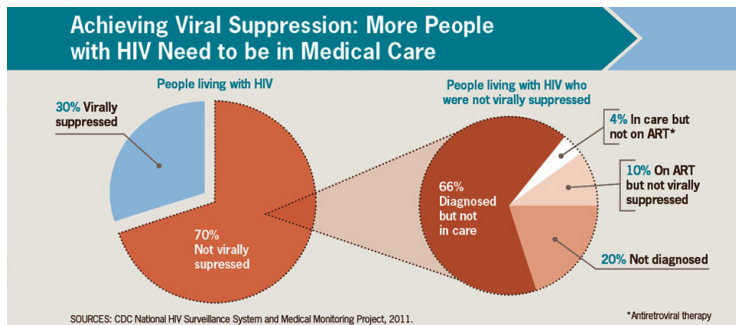
- » Only half of gay and bisexual men diagnosed with HIV are receiving treatment for their infections. **Link to CDC report that finds gaps in care and treatment among gay men diagnosed with HIV** (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6338a2.htm>)

October 9: CDC releases a new report that finds gaps in care and treatment among Latinos diagnosed with HIV.

- » Among Latinos who have been diagnosed with HIV, just over half (54 percent) were retained in care. Fewer than half (44 percent) of those diagnosed have been prescribed antiretroviral therapy, and just 37 percent have achieved viral suppression. **Link to CDC report that finds gaps in care and treatment among Latinos diagnosed with HIV** (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6340a2.htm>)

November 25: CDC announces that only 30% of Americans with HIV had the virus under control in 2011, and approximately two-thirds of those whose virus was not controlled had been diagnosed but were no longer in care.

- » **Link to CDC report that only 30% of Americans with HIV had virus under control in 2011 and approximately two-thirds of those whose virus was not controlled had been diagnosed but were no longer in care** (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6347a5.htm>)



HIV TREATMENT WORKS

"I may have gotten you, HIV. But you will never, ever get the best of me."

Sharmain - Memphis, TN
Living with HIV since 1990.

I was diagnosed with HIV when I was just 4 months old. I do everything in my power to take good care of my health and keep from passing the virus on to my baby. The best chance of my son being born without HIV is for me to take my medicine every day. He's my motivation. Being in care and staying on treatment means my baby has a 99% chance of being born HIV-free.

Get in care. Stay in care. Live well.
cdc.gov/HIVTreatmentWorks

2015-present

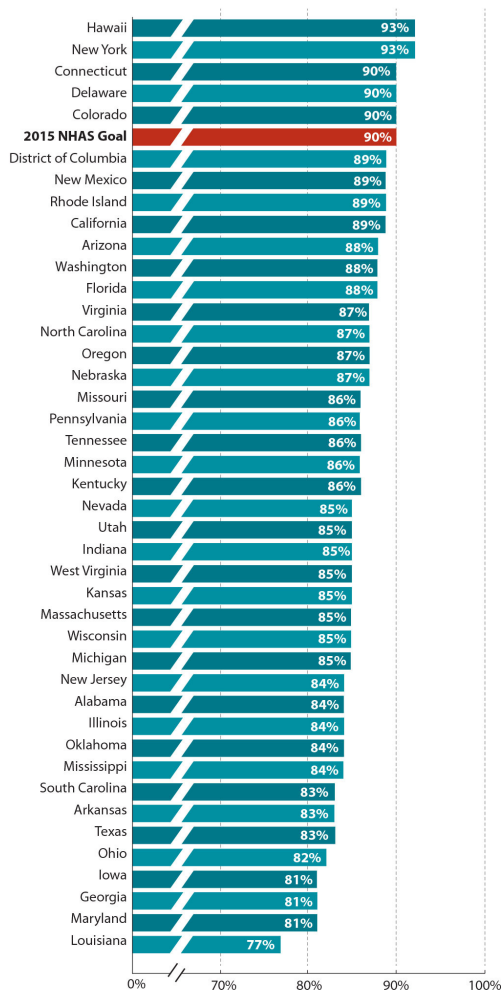
Co-infections addressed, more data about transmission, HIV diagnoses data show progress and challenges, PrEP holds promise.

2015

HIV testing is critical to progress in prevention

At the end of 2012, many states were within reach of the NHAS (National HIV/AIDS Strategy) objective of increasing to 90 percent the proportion of people living with HIV who are aware of their status – but achieving our national goal will require further progress.

Percentage of people aged ≥ 13 years living with HIV who are aware of their status, by jurisdiction, 2012*



Note: Rounded estimates are presented in the graph because these were used to assess whether the NHAS goal was met.

*Estimates for jurisdictions with fewer than 60 diagnoses per year (on average) are considered unstable; therefore, Alaska, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming are not included.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- February 25: 184 cases of HIV linked to injection drug use in Indiana.

 - » Indiana state health officials announce an HIV outbreak linked to injection drug use in the southeastern portion of the state. By the end of the year, Indiana will confirm 184 new cases of HIV linked to the outbreak.
- April: CDC announces that 90% of new HIV diagnoses are due to individuals who are undiagnosed, or diagnosed but not on treatment.

 - » <http://archinte.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=2130723>
(<http://archinte.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=2130723>)
- April: CDC issued a Health Advisory to alert public health departments and health care providers nationwide of a growing hepatitis C epidemic among people who inject drugs and the possibility of an outbreak of HIV among this population.
- June: Many states within reach of the NHAS objective of increasing to 90% the proportion of people living with HIV who are aware of their status.

 - » <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6424a2.htm>
(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6424a2.htm>)
- October 8: CDC announces HIV diagnoses have increased sharply among gay and bisexual Latino men despite an overall decline in new HIV diagnoses among Latinos.

 - » <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6439a2.htm>
(<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6439a2.htm>)
- November 24: CDC estimates that 1 in 4 gay/bisexual men, 1 in 5 people who inject drugs, and 1 in 200 heterosexuals should be counseled about PrEP.

 - » http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6446a4.htm?s_cid=mm6446a4_w
(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6446a4.htm?s_cid=mm6446a4_w)
- December 6: Overall, US HIV diagnoses decreased over past decade, but some groups experienced increases.

 - » CDC announces that annual HIV diagnoses in the US fell by 19% from 2005-2014. There were steep declines among heterosexuals, people who inject drugs, and African Americans (especially black women), but trends for gay/bisexual men varied by race/ ethnicity. Diagnoses among white gay/bisexual men decreased by 18%, but they continued to rise among Latino gay/bisexual men and were up 24%. Diagnoses among black gay/bisexual men also increased (22%), but the increase has leveled off since 2010.
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/factsheets/hiv-data-trends-fact-sheet-508.pdf>
(<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/factsheets/hiv-data-trends-fact-sheet-508.pdf>)
- December 2015: CDC releases the HIV Risk Reduction Tool at the National HIV Prevention Conference.

 - » Link to HIV Risk Reduction Tool web site
(<https://www.cdc.gov/hivrisk/>)

Not enough health care providers know about PrEP.

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a medicine taken daily that can be used to prevent HIV infection. PrEP is for people without HIV who are at very high risk for acquiring it from sex or injection drug use.



90%
Daily PrEP can reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV by more than 90%.



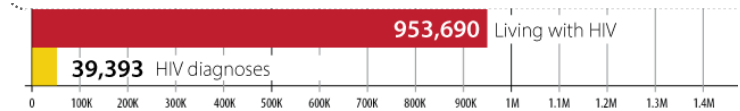
70%
Daily PrEP can reduce the risk of HIV infection among people who inject drugs by more than 70%.



1 in 3
1 in 3 primary care doctors and nurses haven't heard about PrEP.

SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, Dec. 2015.

Vital^{CDC}**signs™**
www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/HIVPrEP



2016

February: CDC announced lifetime risk of HIV at the Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections.

- » CDC estimates that 1 in 2 gay/bisexual black men, 1 in 4 gay/bisexual Latino men, and 1 in 6 gay/bisexual men will be diagnosed with HIV if current trends continue. The overall lifetime risk of HIV diagnosis in the United States is 1 in 99.
- » Press release: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/croi-press-release-risk.html> (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/croi-press-release-risk.html>)

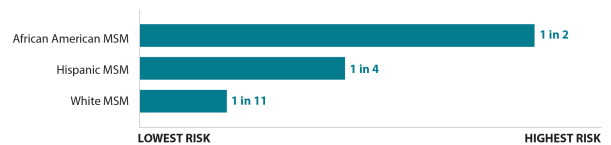
February: Increase in PrEP could avert almost 20% of estimated new HIV infections.

- » CDC releases study showing if PrEP use increases in high-risk populations, almost 20% of the estimated 265,330 new HIV infections expected to occur through 2020 could be prevented. The number could be even higher if NHAS targets are achieved.

February: CDC announces despite progress, persistent disparities contribute to the HIV burden among African Americans.

- » <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/nbhaad-press-release.html> (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/nbhaad-press-release.html>)
- » CDC announces gay and bisexual teen males no more likely than heterosexual teen males to engage in several risk behaviors; still at substantially higher risk of infection.
- » <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/international-aids-conference-press-release.html> (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/international-aids-conference-press-release.html>)
- » <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/factsheets/hiv-data-trends-fact-sheet-508.pdf>

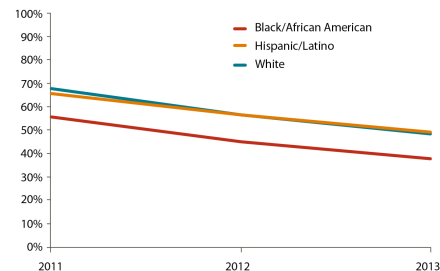
Lifetime Risk of HIV Diagnosis among MSM by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

African Americans with HIV are least likely to receive consistent medical care

Retention in care declines across racial/ethnic groups within first three years



Percentage of people diagnosed with HIV in 2010 who remained in care in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

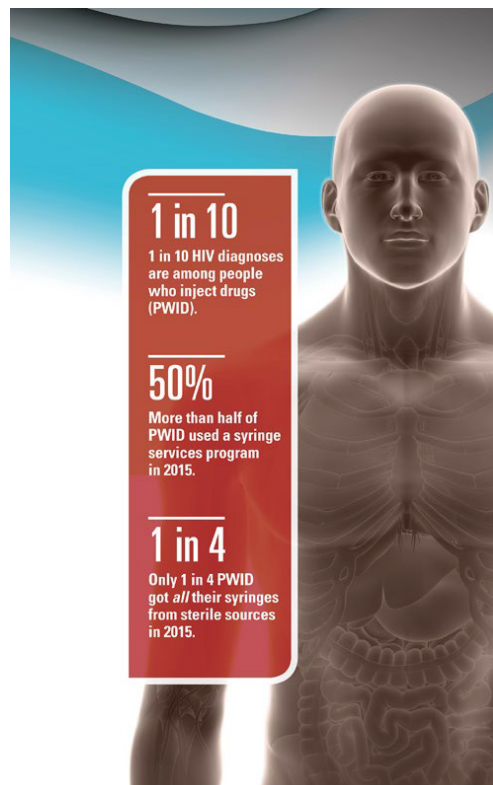
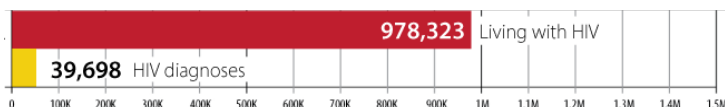
(<http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/factsheets/hiv-data-trends-fact-sheet-508.pdf>)

November: CDC releases Vitals Signs noting that the number of people who inject drugs getting HIV has been cut in half in the United States.

- » 1 in 10 HIV diagnoses are among people who inject drugs.
- » The use of syringe services has increased, but access to sterile needles still needs to improve for effective HIV prevention.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/hiv-drug-use/index.html>

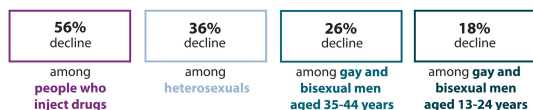
(<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/hiv-drug-use/index.html>)



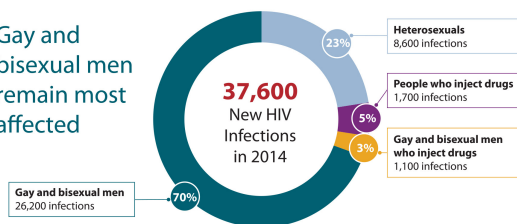
2017

Estimated annual HIV infections in the U.S. declined **18%**

Between 2008 - 2014 infections fell from 45,700 to 37,600



Gay and bisexual men remain most affected



February: CDC announces annual new HIV infections in the U.S. 18% between 2008 and 2014. The decline signals HIV prevention and treatment efforts are paying off, but not all communities are seeing the same progress.

- » Press release on HIV incidence showing 18% decline between 2008 and 2014. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2017/croi-hiv-incider-press-release.html>)
- » Fact sheet on HIV incidence showing 18% decline between 2008 and 2014. (https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/factsheets/HIV-Incidence-Fact-Sheet_508.pdf)

July: CDC announces more people with HIV have the virus under control. In 2014, an estimated 49% of people with HIV were virally suppressed compared to 28% in 2010.

- » Press release noting more people with HIV have the virus under control. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2017/2017-H-Continuum-Press-Release.html>)

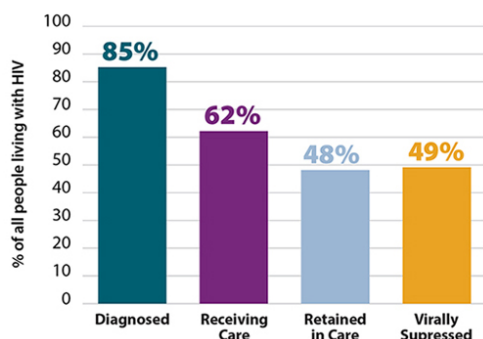
August: CDC releases Prescribe HIV Prevention, a campaign to encourage health care providers to prescribe PrEP and PEP to prevent new HIV infections.

- » Link to Prescribe HIV Prevention website (<https://www.cdc.gov/stophivtogether/campaigns/prescribe-hiv-prevention/index.html>)

September: CDC announces that people living with HIV who are

HIV Care Continuum, United States, 2014

An estimated 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the United States.



PRESCRIBE HIV
PREVENTION

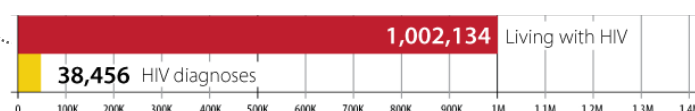


treatment and have undetectable viral loads have effectively no risk of transmitting the virus to sexual partners.

- » Link to CDC web pages on treatment as prevention. (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/art/index.html>)
- » Link to NBC news story on people living with HIV who are on treatment and undetectable viral loads have effectively no risk transmitting the virus to sexual partners. (<https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/those-undetectable-hiv-effectively-no-risk-transmitting-virus-cdc-says-n805916>)

November: HIV is being diagnosed sooner after infection than was previously reported.

- » Link to MMWR showing HIV is being diagnosed sooner after infection than previously reported (<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6647e1.htm>)
- » Press release explaining HIV is being diagnosed sooner after infection. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2017/HIV-testing-and-time-from-infection-to-diagnosis-press-release.htm>)



2018

March: The first study of PrEP use by race and risk group shows that African Americans and Latinos account for the smallest percentage of prescriptions, despite comprising two-thirds of people who could potentially benefit from the preventive medicines.

- » Link to press release showing that African Americans and Latinos account for the smallest number of PrEP prescriptions, despite potentially benefiting from PrEP. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2018/croi-2018-PrEP-press-release.html>)
- » Link to data table showing African Americans and Latinos account for the smallest number of PrEP prescriptions, despite potentially benefiting from PrEP. (https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/images/2018/hiv/PrEP-table_highres.jpg)

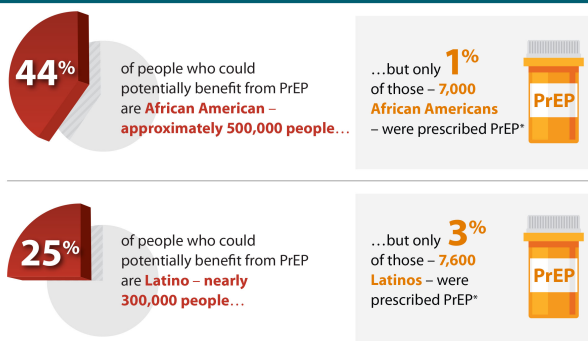
August: CDC releases Transforming Health, resources to address the HIV prevention and care needs of transgender people.

- » Link to Transforming Health website for transgender people. (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/clinicians/transforming-health/index.html>)

November: CDC uses cluster detection and response practices to respond to an HIV cluster in West Virginia attributed to injection drug use.

- » Link to Washington Post article on CDC's use of cluster detection and response to an HIV cluster in West Virginia

HIV prevention pill is not reaching most who could potentially benefit – especially African Americans and Latinos



*Prescription data in this analysis limited to those filled at retail pharmacies or mail order services from September 2015 – August 2016; racial and ethnic information not available for one-third of the prescription data

Transforming Health

attributed to injection drug use.

(https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/unraveling-an-hiv-cluster/2019/11/03/66cf4526-f5af-11e9-8cf0-4cc99f74d127_story.html)

November: CDC releases estimates of HIV prevalence among transgender people.

» Link to article on CDC estimates of HIV prevalence among transgender people.
(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30496000>)



2019

Ending the HIV Epidemic



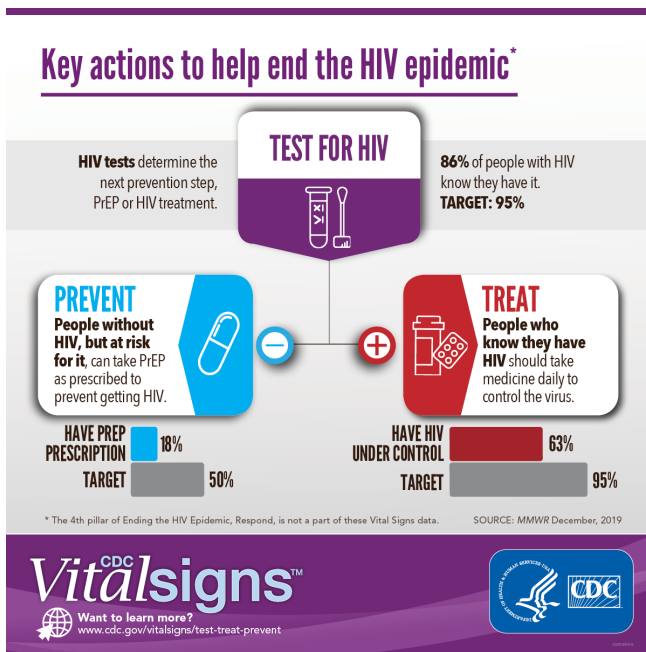
- February: Federal government announces *Ending the HIV Epidemic***

 - » Press release for Ending the HIV Epidemic (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2019/progress-in-HIV-prevention-has-stalled-press-release.html>)
 - » Fact sheet for Ending the HIV Epidemic. (https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/factsheets/HIV-Incidence-Fact-Sheet_508.pdf)
 - » Website for Ending the HIV epidemic. (<https://www.cdc.gov/endhiv/index.html>)
- March: CDC's Vital Signs shows that the vast majority of new HI infections are transmitted from people who either didn't know they had HIV or were not receiving HIV care.**

 - » Press release for Vital Signs (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2019/hiv-vital-signs-press-release.html>)
 - » MMWR for Vital Signs. (<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6811e1.htm>)
 - » Link to Vital Signs web site. (<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/endhiv/index.html>)
- June 27: CDC reports fewer than 40% of people in the U.S. have ever been tested for HIV.**

 - » Press release for fewer than 40% of people in the US have been tested for HIV. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2019/NHTD-2019-pre-release.html>)
 - » MMWR on fewer than 40% of people in the US have been tested for HIV. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2019/NHTD-2019-press-release.html>)
 - » Data summary for fewer than 40% of people in the US have been tested for HIV. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/HIV-testing-data-table.pdf>)
- September: CDC updates its 10-year *Act Against AIDS* campaign *Let's Stop HIV Together*.**

 - » Web site for Let's Stop HIV together. (<https://www.cdc.gov/stophivtogether/index.html>)
- September: CDC launches *HIV Nexus*, a website for clinicians to information about HIV screening, prevention, and treatment.**



» Web site for HIV Nexus. (<https://www.cdc.gov/HIVnexus>)

October: HHS and CDC award \$13.5 million for state and local planning and kick off community involvement for *Ending the HIV Epidemic*.

» Press release for \$13.5 million award for state and local plan for Ending the HIV Epidemic. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2019/HHS-Award-pre-release.html>)

» Website for Ending for HIV Epidemic. (<https://www.cdc.gov/endHIV/>)

December 3: CDC's Vital Signs announces key activities to help the HIV epidemic: Prevent new HIV infections by using PrEP and other tools, Test for HIV, and Treat people who know they have HIV.

» MMWR for Vital Signs (Prevent, Test, Treat). (https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6848e1.htm?s_cid=mm6848e1_w)

» Press release for Vital Signs for Prevent, Test, Treat. (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2019/ending-HIV-transmission-press-release.html>)

» Link to Vital signs for Prevent, Test, Treat (<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/test-treat-prevent/index.html>)

2020

March: CDC publishes an article showing an association between increased PrEP coverage and decreased HIV diagnosis rates in recent years.

» Link to article showing increased PrEP coverage and decreased HIV diagnosis in recent years.

(<https://academic.oup.com/cid/advance-article/doi/10.1093/cid/ciz1229/5758031>)

» Data table:

https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/images/2018/hiv/PrEP-table_highres.jpg

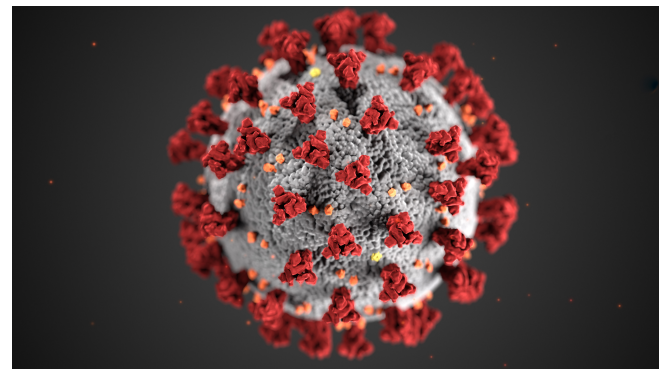
(https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/images/2018/hiv/PrEP-table_highres.jpg)

March: CDC releases frequently asked questions for people with HIV regarding COVID-19.

» Link to web page for FAQs for people with HIV regarding COVID-19. (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/hiv.html>)

June: CDC re-released HIV Risk Reduction Tool.

» Link to web page for FAQs for people with HIV regarding COVID-19. (<https://hivrisk.cdc.gov>)



* Estimates of persons living with HIV infection (diagnosed or undiagnosed) were derived by using back-calculation on HIV data for persons aged ≥ years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia



The methodology to derive the estimated annual number of new HIV infections (also called HIV incidence) has changed over the years. From 1980 through 2006, numbers of HIV infections were calculated using back-calculation methodology. From 2006 through 2010, HIV infections were estimated from a statistical method that applied a stratified extrapolation approach using results from a test for recent HIV infection and HIV testing history data collected by jurisdictions that conducted HIV incidence surveillance.

The estimate of the number of persons diagnosed with HIV are based on HIV surveillance data for persons aged ≥ at time of diagnosis in the 50 states and District of Columbia.

10/21/20

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- Site Index (/pages/site-index)
- Search Help (/pages/search-help-0)
- Help Using the CDC NPIN Web Site (/pages/help-using-cdc-npin-web-site)

CDC NPIN Resources

- gettested.cdc.gov (<https://gettested.cdc.gov/>)
- findtbresources.cdc.gov (<https://findtbresources.cdc.gov>)
-  <https://twitter.com/cdcnpin> (<http://www.facebook.com/CDCNPIN/>)
-  https://tools.cdc.gov/campaignproxyservice/subscriptions.aspx?topic_id=USCDCNPIN_6

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		Accessibility (https://www.cdc.gov/contact/accessibility.html)	(https://tools.cdc.gov/podcasts)
			(https://www.cdc.gov/dcs/RequestForComments)